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HUNGARY'S PUJA INTERVIEWED ON DETENTE. DISARMAMENT

ID302146 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 30 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has given an interview to DAILY NEWS--NEUSTE NACHRICHTEN, an English-German bilingual paper published from Budapest.

The interview given on the occasion of the year's end is carried in the daily's Sunday (December 30) issue.

Here follows the full text of the interview:

Question: At the end of the current year, following the meetings of the Warsaw Treaty member states' foreign ministers and of the NATO's Ministerial Council, what is your appraisal of the European situation?

Answer: Hardly 10 days passed between the meeting in Berlin of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee and the conference of the NATO foreign ministers. Yet, it seems as if the two events had taken place in different continents, as if the discussion had not been carried on about matters of mutual interest concerning peace, security and detente, of decisive influence for the present position and future of one and the same continent.

As the Hungarian Government's declaration dated December 13 noted, the communique issued by the Berlin meeting constituted an important document of the consistent struggle carried (?on by the) Warsaw Treaty member states for the consolidation of detente, for stemming the armaments race, for disarmament, and for safeguarding European peace and security. We are convinced that the fruition of the proposals formulated in Berlin could give a fresh incentive to the European detente process--that has slowed down as a result of the activities working to counteract it.

What in fact did the Warsaw Treaty member states propose? A part of the initiatives has been known for a long time. Their reiteration got [word indistinct] from the fact that the socialist countries continue to approach even the most complicated questions with a sense of deep responsibility felt for European and world peace. For the advancement and consolidation of detente we are ready to discuss every rational proposal, every problem.

Another part of the proposals was outlined at the Budapest conference of the foreign ministers of the countries belonging to the socialist community. Based on the replies received from governments of European states, the foreign ministers' committee further developed these initiatives relating to concrete questions aimed at strengthening confidence among European countries and at reducing the concentration and dimensions of armed forces and armaments on this continent. In other words, the aim is to call a political-level all-European consultation which as a result of measures to be taken in the military sphere, could significantly strengthen detente.

Continuing his answer, the Hungarian foreign minister said:

Despite the serious warning by and negotiation proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and in the face of protests and anxieties expressed by the public of their own countries, leaders of NATO countries have decided on the continuation and speeding up of the armaments race.

This decision has been adopted at a time when, as a result of the balance of forces between the two alliances and of the achievements of detente, there would be need for the reduction of the military confrontation and not for its increase. As such, this decision is contrary to the spirit and aim of detente. It has wrecked the foundations that have been established in Europe with enduring and consistent work, for whose further construction the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers made fresh efforts at their recent meeting in Berlin. Henceforward, one must reckon with the unnecessary further complication of the European situation.

Question: In this situation what will stand in the forefront of Hungarian diplomatic activity in the new year, and in what way will Hungary want to contribute to the preparation of the Madrid conference?

Answer: There can be no doubt that the aims are unchanged: The safeguarding and strengthening of peace and security, and the ensuring of favourable international circumstances necessary for the construction of socialism. Our country endeavours to contribute to the implementation of these aims, in keeping with its capacities, and in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This policy corresponds best to our interests and we cannot be deterred from it even if we have to carry on our international activities amid more complicated conditions.

Frigyes Puja went on to say: Next year's Madrid meeting will also be an important forum for our activities carried on in promotion of detente, peace and security. We trust that a constructive and creative atmosphere will prevail in Madrid. That will make possible the enrichment of the all-European dialogue, and provide a new incentive to the full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act's provisions.

Naturally there will be need to concentrate mainly on the questions which are uppermost in the minds of the European peoples and their governments. The most important thing will perhaps be the need for Madrid to promote the unfolding of military detente. Another essential thing is that the conference should contribute to the development of East-West economic cooperation, to the removal of the present obstacles to it, and to that--in keeping with the mutual interests--a step forward be taken in cultural, scientific and educational fields too.

With a view to holding suitable preparations, we on our part are ready to carry on consultations with all participating countries of the all-European conference in order to clarify in advance which themes, which concrete questions offer the achievement of practical results and how to avoid a repetition in Madrid of what happened in Belgrade.

POLISH DAILY APPALLED BY NATO MISSILE DECISION

AU271452 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Jerzy Lobman article: "Wolfish Document"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Indignation and astonishment are the initial reaction to NATO's Brussel's decision to intensify the arms race (which is what the decision actually boils down to).

We are indignant and astonished that the people who are proud of their supposed realism and who are even claiming that they have made that decision precisely in the name of their realism have forgotten that the world has changed and that THE WEST'S ABANDONMENT OF THE POLICY OF COLD WAR AND INTERNATIONAL TENSION WAS NOT AN ACT OF GOOD WILL ON THE PART OF VARIOUS POLITICIANS IN THE IMPERIALIST CAMP, BUT RESULTED FROM THE FACT THAT THEY HAD UNDERSTOOD THE SITUATION OF THE WORLD AND THAT THEY HAD SEEN THAT THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY WAS ABLE TO ENGAGE IN CONSTRUCTIVE AND LOYAL COOPERATION WITH COUNTRIES WITH DIFFERENT SYSTEMS AND TO COUNTER ANY IMPERIALIST THREAT. It also became clear for those politicians that the peoples in the countries governed by imperialism and in all other countries want to live in peace and are able to impose their will on imperialist governments.

There are other implications of the NATO decision.

THE FIRST IS THE UNCHANGEABLE NATURE OF IMPERIALISM. In the seventies we have gotten used to regarding peaceful coexistence as something natural and that is why some people--we also have such people--seem to take the fine words of the West at their face value and regard as true the West's declamations about democratism [demokratyzm] and respect for human rights. Those people forget that peaceful coexistence is a form of life fought for and imposed by the socialist countries.

A surge of troubles with which imperialist politicians cannot cope: Inflation, increased unemployment, energy difficulties--clear prospects for a crisis situation which the West euphemistically calls "economic recession." The inability to come to terms with the freedom aspirations of the Third World peoples are enough for imperialists to resort to the old methods of policy from strength and TO THREATS OF FORCE, WHICH FOR MANY OF THEM IS THE ONLY PANACEA, BOTH FOR THE DECREASED PRESTIGE OF YESTERDAY'S RULERS OF THE WORLD AND FOR ALL THEIR ECONOMIC TROUBLES. New orders for armament concerns amount in fact to "incentives" to stimulate the imperialist economy. In those states violations of the basic human right--the right to live in peace--are always a source of profits, of large profits, for some people. Such is the wolfish nature of imperialism.

AS DEMONSTRATED BY THE PRESENT OCCASION, THE SECOND CHARACTERISITIC OF IMPERIALISM IS THE INTERNAL RELATIONS WITHIN ITS CAMP. All the prattle about democracy--even bourgeois democracy--and about respect for the rights of small nations is forgotten when the stronger wants to implement his aims. Thus, we were able to witness how representatives of "great Western democracies"--representatives of the United States and the FRG--openly exerted brutal pressure against the Netherlands Government, to mention one, in order to force it to sign a document drawn up by the "big states," ALTHOUGH THE PARLIAMENT HAD DECIDED OTHERWISE. In that case the will of the parliamentary representation of an allied country--representation in which bourgeois groups and people of the same class hold sway--proved to be a tiresome obstacle which had to be trampled upon. THE SAME TREATMENT WAS APPLIED TO OTHER COUNTRIES--BELGIUM, DENMARK, NORWAY AND TO SOME EXTENT EVEN PORTUGAL--THE GOVERNMENTS OF WHICH, CONSCIOUS OF THE VIEW TAKEN BY THEIR OWN PEOPLE, SUBMITTED VARIOUS RESERVATIONS REGARDING THE DECISION IN QUESTION.

On that occasion still ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE PRESENT WESTERN CAMP WAS REVEALED--ITS INTERNAL DISRUPTION AND THE CONTRADICTIONS EATING INTO IT. A FORMALLY unanimous document was all that the American and FRG manipulators at the NATO conference were able to attain. The actual result of the conference was that only three of the previously envisaged five countries were ready to deploy the deadly missiles in their territories. The Netherlands and Belgium diplomatically postponed their decisions, SAYING THAT TALKS WITH THE USSR SHOULD HAVE PRIORITY OVER ARMAMENT MEASURES. [paragraph continues]

The organizers of the present provocation did not even take the other NATO states into their original consideration. What remained was the FRG, one of the organizers and chief advocates of additional armament, and Britain, where Mrs Thatcher is uttering belligerent chords--echoes of old imperial policy.

POLITELY SPEAKING, THE CREDIBILITY OF SOME WESTERN POLITICIANS IS ANOTHER ISSUE. We all remember that President Carter attained the presidency by somehow sidestepping the U.S. official political machinery and appealing to the feelings and aspirations of the "man in the street," and probably his most powerful argument in that connection was his promise to halve the increase in U.S. armaments and then to reduce weapons expenditures.

WHAT CARTER DID WAS SIMPLY TO PROMISE THE PEOPLE THAT UNDER HIS RULE LESS MONEY WOULD BE TRANSFERRED VIA THE FEDERAL BUDGET FROM THE POCKETS OF THE TAXPAYERS TO THE STRONGHOLDS OF THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES. HOWEVER, EVER SINCE CARTER BECAME PRESIDENT, U.S. MILITARY EXPENDITURES HAVE INCREASED STEADILY--AND RECENTLY AT AN EVEN HIGHER RATE THAN WAS THE CASE DURING THE VIETNAM WAR--AND ARE ACHIEVING UNPRECEDENTED LEVELS. This year they will have amounted to $131 billion and, as the Paris LE MONDE has written, to $157 billion in 1981. Some of that will pay for the new missiles. That means that every statistical American--infants, old people, cripples, the jobless and all--will contribute over $700 a year to the strongholds of the arms concerns and every average family will contribute an equivalent of about three average monthly earnings....A Polish rural proverb has something to say in such connection, something about man being as good as his word.

What can we do in such a situation?

OF COURSE, RAISE OUR VOICES IN PROTEST--IN SOLIDARITY AND IN COMMON WITH HONEST PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD WHO HAVE ALREADY RAISED SUCH VOICES IN MANY COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE WESTERN COUNTRIES. SECOND, WE HAVE TO WORK--TO HELP CREATE OUR COMMON POTENTIAL CAPABLE OF COUNTERING THE THREATS UTTERED BY IRRESPONSIBLE POLITICIANS AND THUS TAMING THEM AND HALTING THEIR CRIMINAL ENDEAVORS. THIRD, WE HAVE TO ENHANCE THE UNITY IN OUR COUNTRY AND IN THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND DEFEND THE COOPERATION AMONG THE COUNTRIES WITH DIFFERENT SYSTEMS AGAINST ANTIDETENTE ENDEAVORS.

History has often demonstrated--not least during the liquidation of the so-called cold war--that those means are effective in hamstringing atomic madmen.

BELGRADE RADIO REVIEWS BLOCS' ARMS RACE, INTERVENTIONS

AU292035 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Dec 79 AU

[Milorad Denda commentary]

[Text] The arms race threatens to provoke further disagreements and the world is entering the new year with more arms and with less of the necessary trust, because of an intensified rivalry between the big powers and blocs, rivalry which has been intensified among other things also by the decision to deploy new more powerful American missiles in Western Europe prior to the ratification of the strategic agreement between the two big powers, the so-called SALT II.

The European missile witches' brew, which has filled the press columns and attracted the interest of the public in recent months, has mainly moved between the West's claims that its new operational missiles are necessary because of a disrupted continental balance and the advantages gained by the East, and the claims of the other bloc that the 572 new missiles will disrupt the existing balance. Any assessments aimed at determining who is right would not lead to the correct answers about the essence of disarmament because mistrust and constant aspiration to gain advantage over the rival are in the nature of relations between blocs and big powers.

Under the conditions of a halt in the process of detente and mutual negotiations, the arms race, which has in fact never been interrupted, is now being further intensified. This fact even more clearly shows the entire limited nature of the bloc concept of detente and of the scope of interbloc talks and accords. Although no one disputes the entire responsibility of the big powers for world peace, this responsibility must be included in the efforts of the entire international community to insure peace, to comprehensively expand the process of relaxation of tension, to curb military power and to open the process of disarmament which, as precisely the nonalined countries demand, must be a matter for all countries, including both big and small ones.

This is all the more true because every new arms competition between the big powers involves new pressures against developing countries. Being protected by their nuclear umbrellas, both sides are simultaneously strengthening their own interventionist forces. It must be recalled that the past year began with the intervention in Kampuchea and that it is ending with the intervention in Afghanistan, whereas in the meantime there were also several interventions in Africa. This makes an uncertain peace even more uncertain and to the detriment of all.

For this reason the dilemmas and claims about disruptions of balance cannot be reduced to accusations and to blaming one another. A global balance exists. It is moving from day to day to an ever higher qualitative level of dstructive weapons and thus the only solution is to limit this balance and to reduce it to a lower level. This reduction would be to the advantage of the development of all and not to the advantage of various forms of intervention, which affect developing countries and which are at times carried out with the benevolent agreement of the other bloc with the purpose of insuring--by means of this benevolence--a similar attitude in relation to one's own intervention. It is certain that this increasingly greater arms race has essentially contributed to the unsatisfactory international economic conditions. All results of 1979 show that these conditions have deteriorated both in the West and the East as well as in developing countries.

REPORTAGE ON COUP, SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

Direct Soviet Role

AU291445 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 29 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, December 29 (ATA)--According to reports from Kabul, a coup d'etat was carried out in Afghanistan on Thursday, as a result of which President Amin was overthrown and the power was taken by Babrak Karmal. It is also reported that the authors of this coup d'etat, which was accompanied by fierce fighting in the center of Kabul, executed the overthrown president.

The coup d'etat in Afghanistan was carried out with the direct military intervention by the Soviet social-imperialists. TASS agency and Radio Moscow reported that the Soviet Union had met the "demand" of Kabul for military "aid."

Soviet Action 'Aggressive, Fascist'

AU291955 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Dec 79 AU

[Text] As has been reported, a coup d'etat took place in Afghanistan the day before yesterday. Babrak Karmal violently overthrew the government of Hafizollah Amin, killed Amin and assumed power. This coup d'etat took place with the direct intervention of the forces of the Soviet social imperialists. TASS itself admitted this intervention, justifying it supposedly by Moscow's obligations under the Soviet-Afghan cooperation and friendship treaty.

Referring to information from Kabul, agencies report that numerous Soviet tanks and troops, after having participated in the coup, are now patrolling the street of the capital and of other major cities in Afghanistan.

The developments in Afghanistan clearly indicate the aggressive and fascist nature of the Soviet social imperialists and their warmongering policy and actions. (?The events) in Kabul are an example of the use of the most brutal force to achieve their expansionistic intentions. These events in Afghanistan are also a clear reflection of the dangerous [word indistinct] intrigues and conspiracies of the two superpowers--the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists--which result from the imperialist strategy of cooperation and coordination of their policies and actions against the freedom and independence of the peoples.

Situation Remains Tense

AU302058 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Three days after the coup d'etat in Afghanistan, carried out with the direct intervention of invading forces of the Soviet social imperialists, the situation there remains very tense. As reported by news agencies, Kabul is completely in the hands of Soviet troops and Kabul's main institutions are under their control. Soviet tanks, loaded with soldiers armed to the teeth, are patrolling Kabul's streets. Telephone connections with other countries have been cut off and trucks loaded with Soviet troops are moving in various directions in Kabul. According to various sources, the number of Soviet troops has now reached 25,000. In addition, five Soviet divisions totalling about 50,000 troops and a large amount of military equipment have been concentrated along the Soviet-Afghan border ready to enter Afghanistan to join the existing occupation forces. In addition to Kabul, Soviet troops are carrying out operations in other parts of Afghanistan.

The Soviet occupation troops and those of the new regime are meeting armed resistance to their operations in various parts of the country. Thus news agencies report fierce fighting in the provinces of Charikar, (Baksham) and so forth.

PAPER SEES U.S.-SOVIET 'COORDINATED STRATEGY' IN GULF

AU301450 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 30 Dec 79 AU

["ZERI I POPULLIT Editorial: 'Hands Off Iran'"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 30 (ATA)--Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an editorial which reads:

American imperialism is preparing the aggression against Iran. The president of the United States of America, Jimmy Carter, asked these days for the establishment of economic actions and blockade against Iran and threatened that "now Iran cannot pretend any longer of not being condemned". Meanwhile, U.S. warships have been dispatched to the area of the Persian Gulf, thus openly threatening the independence of Iran.

In this dangerous situation, Ayatollah Khomeyni has addressed appeals to the Iranian people to entirely rise on foot against American imperialism in order to cope with its aggression and to resolutely and courageously defend the homeland, their national rights and the assets of the country. "Now"--the imam said--"we are in struggle, in political and economic struggle. The possibility exists that they pass into military struggle".

To justify their arrogance, the U.S. imperialists are speculating a great deal with the question of the U.S. hostages, which are maintained by the Iranian students in Tehran. But this is only the pretext. Behind this are hidden the attempts of U.S. imperialism to defend its neocolonialist "empire", which in Iran skipped off its hands, to defend the "right" to suppress and exploit to the bone the Iranian people, to plunder the great riches of the Iranian oil. It is publicly known that American imperialism has drawn colossal profits from the Iranian oil. 500 U.S. firms operated in Iran and enjoyed the right to trade the Iranian oil in value terms of about 11 billion dollars a year. And each oil barrel contained the blood and sweat of the Iranian working class and people, who were plundered, exploited and oppressed in a merciless way by American imperialism and its tool, the reactionary and blood-thirsty regime of Pahlavis.

The Iranian people never reconciled themselves with this situation. They rose and toppled the hated domination of American imperialism and of the shah through revolution. What do the Iranian people want now? They want that U.S. imperialism should be driven away from Iran, that the assets plundered by the shah and which are in the U.S. banks should return to them. The people want that the hated hangman, the agent of CIA, the Shah Pahlavi, who has perpetrated bloody crimes and who, together with U.S. imperialism, has barbarously exploited the Iranian people, should be handed over to them. These demands are fully right and legitimate.

The Albanian people consider the determined stand of the Iranian people and Ayatollah Khomeyni against American imperialism and its aggressive threats quite correct and they approve it. Full is our support, irrespective of the fact that we, as Marxist and consistent materialists, do not reconcile ourselves with the religious philosophy of Khomeyni.

The question of the religious conviction is an internal question, which has to do with the conscience of every man, of every people. We have always expressed our opinion openly on this question and, in order not to leave room to the speculations from whoever he may be, we stress that we are against the religious world out-look of Ayatollah Khomeyni, but we support his anti-imperialist policy, his stand against American imperialism. In this question we follow the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, who stressed that the communists must support every movement which is truly directed against imperialism, [even] though kings or emirs are in the lead of this movement.

In regard to the struggle of amir of Afghanistan in 1919 for the independence of the country against the British occupiers, Stalin has written that it "objectively is a revolutionary struggle though the views of the amir and fighters are monarchist, because it weakens, destroys and smashes imperialism".

Making demagogy under the slogans of "humanism" and "modern civilisation", the bourgeois propaganda and men sold out to imperialism are making everything possible to arouse the public opinion against the anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian people. They try to present the just stands and actions of the Iranian people and students, and of Khomeyni in the defence of the sacred cause of freedom and independence of their country, as barbarous acts, allegedly inspired by obscurantist fanatic people, who want to turn to the norms of the 7th century, etc. This typical imperialist propaganda must be refuted. The actual regime in Iran, no matter who directs it, fights against imperialism and defends the independence of the country. This is an undeniable fact. And the unity of the Iranian people and the alliance of the various classes are actually realized precisely on this basis. Certainly, after the victory of this common struggle, the people have the right to ask and will ask for other steps forward, for different reforms necessary for the development of the country and social progress.

The Iranian people are waging a just struggle. We consider just and lawful the act of the Iranian students for keeping hostage the men of the American Embassy in Tehran, which infringes the laws on the stand towards the diplomatic representations. But the officials of the USA, which have first broken the laws of diplomatic behaviour in Iran. [sentence as received] The history has proved, not only in Iran, that the American diplomats speak of "friendship", "non-interference in the internal affairs", etc., when they present their credentials, while in practice conduct a dangerous activity of espionage and diversion, and carry out coup d'etat and reactionary plots in favour of CIA against the progressive forces of the people. Therefore the peoples and the honest men everywhere in the world consider as right the stand of the Iranian people and support them.

The pope of Rome, too, came out openly in favour of U.S. imperialism with regard to the question of the U.S. hostages. Khomeyni was fully right when he exposed the pope's hypocrisy, who condemned the keeping of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, saying not a single word about the rights of the Iranian people and the sanguinary crimes of the Shah Pahlavi, thus becoming an apologist of U.S. imperialism and its aggressive actions. Apparently, the Pole Wojtyla has not only blood relations with the CIA's Pole Brzezinski.

The Albanian people are confident that the Iranian people, who through their resolute revolutionary struggle overthrew the fascist regime of the Pahlavis and ousted the U.S. imperialists from Iran, setting a brilliant example to all the oppressed peoples who aspire to fredom and independence, will give a telling blow also the present threats of U.S. imperialism. All the peoples, all the men who want freedom, peace and security in the world should rise against the aggressive actions of America.

Carter's threats about blockade and sanctions against Iran are the characteristics of the cold war, but which can lead to a hot war which is a serious danger not only for Iran, but also for the Middle East and the whole world. By threatening Iran, U.S. imperialism in fact aims at plundering and keeping under control the oil and especially that of the Middle East in which are greatly interested the developed capitalist countries such as Japan, German Federal Republic, Britain, France, Italy and other allies of the USA.

Today oil has become such a weapon which can lead either to the outbreak of a predatory world war or to the defence of peace. We are of the opinion that the Iranian people who have embarked on the correct road of employing the oil weapon in defence of their national interests serve the peace and cause of the peoples who fight for freedom and independence against world inperialism.

As we support the question of employing oil as a weapon against imperialist oppression and exploitation, this does not mean that we are against progress and development, against civilisation and industrialisation, against science. We are resolutely against war, against the armaments which are augmented with each passing day by the U.S., Soviet and other imperialists; we are against the preparations for war, which cannot be carried out without oil.

Peace and the well-being of the peoples can be ensured neither through imperialist-revisionist slogans on disarmament, nor through the preachings of the chieftains of the non-aligned world, Third World or the so-called world under development, who ask the imperialists to become reasonable or to give the peoples some alms from their profits. These are sheer demagogy of the lackeys of imperialism.

A war of the USA against Iran and Iranian people who are fighting to defend their rights and riches, cannot but have repercussions in the entire oil-producing Arab world. Actually the imperialists and social-imperialists in their hegemonic aims in the Middle East area are operating to split the Arab peoples and countries from Iran. We are convinced that the Arab peoples will smash these sinister aims. The Arab states and peoples cannot support the U.S. imperialists against Iran. Surely they cannot take the side of the imperialist exploiters and oppressors. They stand and will stand side by side the Iranian people.

The Iranian people and those who support their anti-imperialist struggle can never forget that U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, would imperialism in general, in order to split the anti-imperialist liberation front of the peoples, have resorted and will resort to every means. They will put in motion their agents within the country disguised with different democratic and "revolutionary" names, etc., just they will resort to diversive acts or aggressive armed attacks from outside. The stands of the Soviet social-imperialists can be explained in this framework.

The Soviet social-imperialists, by exploiting the situation created in the Middle East, dispatched their troops in Afghanistan and organized there another coup d'etat. These aggressive and fascist acts by the Soviet social-imperialists run contrary to the interests of the Afghan and Iranian peoples. They serve only the expansionist and predatory interests of the Soviet revisionist bourgeoisie. The Iranian people and the other peoples of the Middle East should be on guard against the actions and tricks of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. The sanctions Carter requires to be taken against Iran, the stationing of the military forces of the U.S. in the Persian Gulf and other countries of the Middle East and the dispatch of the Soviet military forces in Afghanistan, constitute a direct threat to the states of the Gulf and all the Arab peoples. These actions are the result of a coordinated strategy between the two imperialist superpowers, which, when the question is to maintain the various peoples and countries under their yoke, strike also secret agreements, divide the spheres of influence to the detriment of the Iranian people, the Afghan people and other peoples.

We express our profound conviction that the new hostile acts of U.S. imperialism against Iran and the Iranian revolution, as well as the expansionist aims of Soviet social-imperialism and other imperialists will suffer complete failure on face of the revolutionary determination of the Iranian people to defend at any cost the independence, their rights and country. In this just and lawful struggle they enjoy and will enjoy the support of the freedom-loving peoples and of the honest and progressive people everywhere in the world, who in the threatening situation created round Iran, raise their powerfully: "Hands off Iran."

LEADERS THANK GDR FOR LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU210830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In a telegram to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, expressed thanks for GDR's congratulations on the 35th anniversary liberation and of the victory of the people's revolution.

BRIEFS

MONTENEGRIN DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--The group of the scholars from the SR of Montenegro, headed by the director of the Seismological Institute of Montenegro, Slavko Vucinic, left our country. It came to this country upon the invitation of the Seismological Centre under the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania and got acquainted with scientific problems in regard to the consequences of the April 15, 1979 earthquake and the measures taken for the liquidation of these consequences. On their stay in Tirana, they were received in the Academy of Sciences and paid visits in its institutions. They got acquainted with our achievements over the 35 years of liberation and especially with the heroic work during the great popular undertaking for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake of April 15, 1979. [Tirana ATA in English 1100 GMT 22 Dec 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Request for Soviet Aid

AU291501 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 29 Dec 79 AU

[Text] In their reports and commentaries, the world news agencies note today that a true people's regime has been proclaimed in Afghanistan which will struggle for a final victory of the people's democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution as well as for the establishment of a free and independent Afghanistan. The government's appeal is quoted which states that in compliance with the friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty the Afghan Government has insistently requested the Soviet Union to render rapid political, moral, economic and military aid.

Zhivkov Greeting to Karmal

AU291926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following greetings telegram to Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Afghan People's Democratic Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and also on our own behalf, please accept, esteemed Comrade Karmal, our most cordial greetings on the occasion of your election as secretary general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and also of your appointment as prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We wish you successes in your responsible activity as head of the party and Government of Afghanistan as well as in the defense of the achievements of the April revolution, the sovereignty and independence of your motherland and in the progress of the friendly Afghan people.

We take the opportunity to express our confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue to develop and strengthen for the well-being of the Bulgarian and the Afghan people, in the interest of peace, security and cooperation in the world.

U.S. ACCUSED OF INTENDING TO IMPOSE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON IRAN

AU272127 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Unattributed note: "Where Were You...."]

[Text] UPI disseminated a report originating at the UN headquarters that reads: President Jimmy Carter's demand to impose economic sanctions on Iran will require skillful and convincing deplomacy in the coming week if the United States is to obtain a majority at the UN Security Council.

Since Washington launched its idea of economic sanctions against Iran almost 2 weeks ago, many diplomats, even those friendly to the United States, have warned that in the present insecure conditions in Iran no hasty actions should be taken. Such acts could harm, rather than help, the hostages.

Diplomats at the United Nations were puzzled by President Carter's statement that "the confidence in the United Nations is at stake."

"Where were you when we wanted to impose sanctions on Israel in order to compel it to withdraw from the occupied territories?", a representative of an Arab state at the United Nations asked. One of the African representatives at the UN Security Council recalled that in the past the United States had always ridiculed any attempt to impose economic sanctions on South Africa.

U.S. diplomacy must now convince these countries that sanctions are necessary, a UN diplomat has said.

TALKS HELD WITH USSR ON EXTENDING CHEMICAL INDUSTRY RELATIONS

Todorov Meeting With Fedorov

AU281517 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 28 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Viktor Fedorov, USSR minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry. Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry; and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

Protocol Signed

AU291458 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov today received Viktor Federov, USSR minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry. A protocol on extending the agreement between the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry up to 1985 was signed at the Ministry of Chemical Industry a short time ago. A memorandum on the meetings and talks between the ministers of the two countries was also signed. The new documents extend the specialization and production-sharing in the sphere of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry.

Minister Georgi Pankov and Minister Viktor Fedorov gave special interviews for our radio listeners.

[Begin Pankov recording] In compliance with the agreement signed, the Soviet Union will deliver to Bulgaria on a long-term basis products important for our economy such as special fuels, carbon black, car tires, additives, lubricating grease, oils, synthetic rubber and catalysts. The need for these is of great importance for our economy. In addition, we also signed a memorandum on developing cooperation in the sphere of scientific research and of building new capacities for the petrochemical industry as well as for increasing its effectiveness. [end recording]

[Begin Fedorov recording; in Russian with Bulgarian translation] The main point of the document consists in the fact that the Soviet Union will specialize in the production and delivery to Bulgaria of special fuels, various types of oils, greases, catalysts, tires for heavy and agricultural machines and other oil products. The export volume of the Soviet petrochemical industry to Bulgaria as compared with the 5-year plan concluding in 1980, will be doubled.

The signed documents are a result of the general scheme on specialization and production-sharing in the sphere of material production between our two countries up to 1990. [end recording]

Zhivkov Meeting With Fedorov

AU291459 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 29 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, December 29 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received yesterday Mr Viktor Fedorov, minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry of the USSR. They discussed issues of further development and deepening of Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation, based on a protocol signed yesterday which provides for the continuation of the agreement, operative between the Ministry of Chemical Industry of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Oil-Processing and Petro-chemical Industry of the USSR for the current five-year period, until 1985.

The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, and Mr Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

The agreement on the current five-year period signed by the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Oil-Processing and Petro-Chemical Industry is continued until 1985 by a protocol signed in Sofia last night. The document regulates the further Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation in specialization and joint production. During the talks between Mr Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry of Bulgaria, and Mr Viktor Fedorov, minister of the petroleum refining and petro-chemical industry of the USSR, all possibilities were discussed for stepping up the integration processes in this sphere. Considered was also the preparatory work for furthering specialization and joint production in oil-processing and petro-chemical industries until 1990, as well as questions of scientific and technological cooperation.

LEADERS MEET SOVIET DIPLOMATS IN SOFIA 28 DECEMBER

AU282047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 28 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The traditional meeting between the employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and members of the Soviet Embassy to Bulgaria was held at the Moskva Park Hotel in Sofia tonight. Lyudmila Zhivkova, Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, Milko Balev, Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the government and chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee attended the meeting. During the cordial and friendly meeting, Petur Mladenov and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, proposed toasts.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS DIMITROV ORDER TO USSR'S RUSAKOV

AU301950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding Konstantin Kovtorovich Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order for his accomplishments in constructing communist society in the USSR, his personal contribution to developing and strengthening the comprehensive coming together and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, and on his 70th birthday.

MLADENOV RECEIVES IRAQI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU282100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, today received (Qasim al-Amui), Iraqi deputy foreign minister, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Talks on the development of Bulgarian-Iraqi relations were held in a friendly atmosphere.

1980 TRADE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH LAOS

AU272110 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 27 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Dec. 27 (BTA)--The Bulgarian delegation which took part in the second session of the Bulgaro-Laotian Inter-Governmental Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission, returned home today. The delegation was led by Mr Yanko Markov, minister of forestry and the timber industry and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the commission.

The Laotian commission was headed by Mr Sanan Soutthichak, minister of communications, public works and transport. Bilateral economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the near future were on the agenda of the Vientiane talks.

A number of initiatives have been outlined in compliance with the agreement reached by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kaysone Phomvihan when they met in November of this year during the Laotian visit of a Bulgarian party and state delegation. Bulgaria is to render technological assistance and build up plants of major significance for the development of the Laotian national economy on the way to socialism. These are mostly enterprises of the timber industry, market-gardening and road facilities.

Besides a protocol on the work of the session, a new credit agreement and a trade and payments agreement for 1980 were signed by Bulgaria and Laos. Bulgaria is to import timber products and coffee, and will export to Laos technical irrigation equipment.

During their visit to Laos the Bulgarian delegates were received by Mr Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

MPLA-LABOR PARTY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

AU221922 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Dec 22 (BTA)--In fulfillment of the cooperation agreement between the BCP and the MPLA-Labour Party, a delegation of the MPLS-Labour Party was on a visit to Bulgaria, December 17 through 22, led by Mr Manuel Lopes Maria, member of the CC of the party and coordinator (first secretary of the Provincial Party Committee in the Province of Luanda).

The delegation was made familiar with the BCP experience in the field of organizational party work. The delegation visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and was shown around historical and cultural sights.

The MPLA delegation was received by Mr Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, who acquainted the guests with the basic trends in BCP activity for the fulfillment of the tasks for the further building up of the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Amin Overthrown, Executed

LD281712 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] The revolution in Afganistan has reached a new stage. This was pointed out in yesterday's statement issued by the new leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan Democratic Republic.

On Thursday Hafizollah Amin was stripped of all his party and state posts, tried and sentenced by a revolutionary tribunal and executed. For almost 4 months he had used his leading position against the interests of the people of Afghanistan and in contravention with the humanitarian ideals of the Afghan revolution.

The new Afghan leadership is headed by former Vice Premier Babrak Karmal. The statement issued accentuates adherence to the ideas of Afghanistan's April revolution, aimed at liberating the people of Afghanistan.

It is obvious that the changes in Afghanistan's leadership signify the restoration of principles promoted by Afghanistan's first postrevolutionary leader Nur Mohammad Taraki. This original trend had been interrupted by the power machinery controlled by Hafizollah Amin. The unbalanced situation within Afghanistan is an extremely difficult heritage taken over by the new leadership; therefore paramount stress is laid by Babrak Karmal and his cooperators on reuniting all the country's progressive forces.

Soviets Aid New Regime

LD281927 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Vaclav Papez commentary]

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, the highest representative of Afghanistan, was overthrown yesterday after 15 weeks in power. The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party elected a new general secretary in the person of Babrak Karmal, a former vice premier in the Nur Mohammad Taraki government after the April revolution in 1978. He was also elected chairman of the Revolutionary Council and became the supreme commander of the armed forces.

A revolutionary tribunal condemned Hafizollah Amin to a death sentence for crimes against the Afghan people and the sentence according to Kabul radio reports, has been carried out.

Yesterday's events are characterized in the official statement as the beginning of the new stage in the April revolution in 1978. The political program of the new government is a struggle for the final victory of the national, democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution, and for the creation of a free and independent Afghanistan.

The causes of these changes must be sought in internal political developments of the country during recent months. After the April revolution, Afghanistan embarked on a path of the overall transformation of its economic, political and social life. Socialist tranformations begun within Afghanistan. The Kabul government pursued a peaceful foreign policy oriented toward the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and all progressive forces of the world and for consolidating peace and good-neighborly relations in South Asia.

This development was understandably a thorn in the flesh of the present Maoist leadership in China and some political circles in the United States. With the help of put-up figures from among the ranks of domestic Afghan reaction and feudal landlords, they have tried and continue to try to reverse positive developments in that country. The removal of Nur Mohammad Taraki and the coming to power of the Hafizollah Amin group led to the further deepening of the crisis, to further upheavals. Interference from abroad, including an armed one, coupled with the policy of the Amin leadership brought the country to the brink of economic and political collapse. Terror ruled. Various fighting groups supported from China as well as neighboring countries, covering themselves here and there with the religious veil of Islam or by the mantle of feudal, family traditions, terrorized the peaceful population and spread discord, death and misery.

From yesterday's statement it is apparent that the Amin ruling group bears direct guilt for the situation that has come about in the country.

The new leadership of the People's Democratic Party and the new Revolutionary Council fully subscribes to the progressive aims and ideas of the April revolution. It wants to establish calm for a contented life of the nations and nationalities of Afghanistan and for the believers of both Islamic groups--Sunnis and Shi'ites--for all who desire a free, independent and sovereign Afghanistan. But the situation is so complicated, above all owing to foreign interference by the enemies of the people and revolution, that the new government, in line with the treaty on friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation of December 1978, today requested from the Soviet Union immediate political, moral and economic assistance, including military assistance. As announced by the Soviet agency TASS, the Soviet Government met its obligations arising from the treaty and at 1430 Moscow time today complied with the request of the Afghan side.

## Legitimate USSR Interests

LD292234 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] What is the significance of the present events in Afghanistan and what do they hold for Afghanistan herself and for the broader aspects of international developments? Answering these questions is important among other things for the reason that a number of reactionary circles in the West will no doubt try to evoke an anticommunist hysteria around these events.

As far as the first question is concerned it is clear that the extremist, semifascist Amin clique has been replaced by a government which consistently avows the heritage of the Afghan people's revolution of April 1978 and which is determined to solve the problems of the reconstruction of the country and to remove it from feudal backwardness by peaceful political means on a broad democratic basis in harmony with national traditions and customs of the Afghan people in the spirit of traditional friendship with the Soviet Union.

It is also clear at the same time that this indisputably positive development and its prospects bring an important stabilizing element to this disturbed area of the world troubled by Maoist hegemonism--supported by American policy--as well as the activity of some reactionary clerical circles in Afghanistan's southern neighbors which use religious feelings purely and only for dangerous political purposes.

There are no doubts--taking into account these circumstances such as the continuous intrigues of fierce anticommunist circles in the United States to deprive the Iranian revolution of its anti-imperialist social character--that it therefore is entirely in the legitimate interests of the Soviet Union that in the immediate neighborhood of her frontiers that the situation stays at the level of calm and constructive cooperation among states and nations. Likewise, it is in the legitimate interest of the revolutionary Afghan Democratic Government that these dangerous attempts do not threaten the achievements of the April 1978 Afghan democratic revolution. Thus, strictly according to Article 4 of the agreement on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, the Afghan Government has turned to the Soviet Union for aid.

Finally, it is clear--and those politicians in the West who are now shouting so much should be aware of this fact and not yield to their own propaganda--that since no one, within the policy of relaxing international tension, requires the Western states to give up their legitimate security interests, likewise the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, within the framework of this policy, have never intended to relinquish their interests in safeguarding their own security. The real problem lies somewhere else: This dwells in the fact that in the Western countries, and above all in the United States, the notion of "security interests" has been so broadly interpreted that in the postwar period it has covered such imperialist military interventions as in the Dominican Republic, Lebanon, Korea, Cambodia, Vietnam and other countries often thousands of kilometers away from the United States. And if Mr President Carter likes statistics and precise data, he should not forget these facts.

TEHRAN EMBASSY SEIZURE SUITS PENTAGON'S PLANS FOR BASES

AU281131 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 27 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Milan Holan article: "Preparations for Aggression; American Efforts to Acquire Bases in the Persian Gulf and its Vicinity"]

[Text] Even the Christmas holidays have not weakened American diplomatic activity in the region of the Persian Gulf and the western part of the Indian Ocean; high-level delegations from the Pentagon and the U.S. State Department are currently visiting several countries of the Middle East and East Africa. The objective of their trip is to ascertain the possibilities of acquiring military bases for the American armed forces on the territories of those states.

That plan is nothing new in American policy. For a long time the Americans have been striving to be present militarily in that region to safeguard their strategic interests and the interests of the whole capitalist world in that extraordinarily important area. The Indian Ocean zone is the largest storehouse of important raw materials. The United States imports from there not only crude oil but also uranium and 40 other raw materials. American investments in the area exceed the sum of $10 billion, and it is natural that the American monopolies do not want to be deprived of all that. So far the American presence in the area, however, has been minimal. In the Persian Gulf, for instance, the Americans had only one base, on the island of Bahrain, which they had to abolish in 1977 as a result of protests by the Arab liberation movement and the Arab public. [paragraph continues]

Washington thus relied only on its local allies. Israel held the first place, followed by Iran and Saudi Arabia. Those states received large quantities of modern American military technology. Along with military technology, hundreds of American military advisers came to Iran and Saudi Arabia and formed some sort of an American bridgehead in the area. Furthermore, Washington encouraged the Iranian shah's efforts to turn Iran into a regional power, into a gendarme in the area of the Persian Gulf.

The United States could not enjoy for the long the game which it started so well. Rifts began to appear in its plans because the countries of the Middle East, being conscious of their new financial strength, refused to subordinate themselves fully to the American diktat. It was this year that the whole American strategy fell apart. First Iran, where the Islamic revolution prevailed, dropped out of its plans. A deterioration of relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia has also taken place. The Americans also did not expect the strong resistance of the Arab states against the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreement. In that situation, at the beginning of June prominent strategists of the American foreign policy, led by U.S. President James Carter, gathered in the so-called Operations Room in the bas ment of the White House. The meeting resulted in a decision concerning future American policy in the Middle East, which found itself--as the Washington POST put it--"in ruin." Within the framework of the new concept direct military intervention has again been promoted to the status of a "political instrument" and has become the main U.S. alternative in the event of a "threat" to its interests in the Middle East. The overall plan consisted of the establishment of a new U.S. military command for the Middle East and in the formation of a special 100,000-man intervention force for rapid deployment that is to be trained for combat in the desert and for the "protection" of the oil fields. The Americans also decided to permanently maintain their warships in the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the northwestern [as published] part of the Indian Ocean, now grouped into the 5th Fleet. The air and naval base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean, which will start full operations as of this summer, is to become the base for all those forces. True, on top of that the Pentagon also wants to have the opportunity of using bases that are nearer for its plans, and thus reports have appeared on plans concerning the use of Egyptian and Israeli territories by the American Army as well as reports of interest in ports in Dubai or Oman. The ruler of Oman even proposed to the Arab states located on the coast of the Persian Gulf to entrust the protection of that important sea route for oil shipments--through which pass 90 percent of the crude oil imported by Japan and 50 percent of the crude oil imported by Western Europe--to the United States, Britain and the FRG.

The concerned countries have rejected the American plans for military presence in the Middle East and the western part of the Indian Ocean, because they regard them as dangerous for their independence and sovereignty. That is why the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran suited the Pentagon. In fact, behind the smokescreen of aggravated American-Iranian relations they were able to speedily dispatch their warships to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. In view of the drawn-out crisis, the neighboring states are supposed somehow to get used to them. At the same time Washington is striving to intimidate the nearby Arab states and their feudal rulers by pointing out the possibility of a development similar to that in Iran. Simultaneously Washington is promising them that it would be able to protect them--providing, of course, that they furnish the United States with appropriate bases. The present trips by American delegations are an inseparable part of the plans to acquire American control over the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. Let us add that they are dangerous plans, dangerous for peace, stability and progress in that area. That is why they are condemend by the progressive and peace-loving governments and peoples, which are again demanding that the Indian Ocean be turned into a zone of peace.

LE MONDE ARTICLE ON HUMAN RIGHTS CRITICIZED

AU281030 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Vaclav Dolezal commentary in the column "Note": "LE MONDE's Two Yardsticks"]

[Text] The fact that the Western communications media from time to time shed crocodile tears over adherence to human rights in our country and grossly and falsely accuse us can scarcely surprise anybody. Actually, because they cannot find any rich tidbit, they have to be thankful at least for table crumbs and appropriately exaggerate them.

Thus the French bourgeois paper LE MONDE, presenting itself as a serious and earnest paper, has been trying to make something out of nothing. A CTK report, taken over by the AFP agency, has sufficed for this. The report dealt with the execution of the death sentence passed on Robert Bares, who was a criminal: In May 1978, together with two fellow culprits, and with the use of stolen weapons, he seized a bus occupied by 39 students of the Ricany Grammar School, in order to force a free exit to the FRG by threatening to shoot them to death. At the same time the prepetrators had killed the bus driver and had threatened to shoot our security guards and students.

The wave of protests which then arose in our country spoke best and most graphically about the reprehensiveness of the crime, which evokes disdain. It was terror--and even Mrs Ambere Boussogluou from LE MONDE, who timidly signed the article Za.M.B. cannot do anything in the face of it. She called this figment of her phantasy "an imbecile executed for an attempt to cross the border" and in the article she "argues" that--allegedly--the experts have stated that Bares' intelligence was strongly subnormal. What a peculiar "argument," and a yet more peculiar attitude, to attribute "imbecility" to a gangster-like, coolly thought-out kidnaping attempt.

Kidnaping and murder are crimes in all civilized countries. The French police fire at both kidnapers and gangsters [as published]; and French courts condemn them both without hesitation.

Well, they have two yardsticks in LE MONDE. In short, they treat their own criminals as mere criminals, while they treat ours like poor, persecuted innocents. That terror is terror--and the deed of Robert Bares and his pals was just that--and that crime is crime regardless of the pious wishes of bourgeois propaganda--they do not care about this in the least.

INDIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO HUSAK

LD281900 Prague CTK in English 1555 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Prague--New Indian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Krishna Kumar Shiv Singh Rana presented here on Friday his credentials to president Gustav Husak.

At the audience, it was noted that Czechoslovak-Indian cooperation in science, technology and culture is an example of good relations between states with differing social systems, and that no obstacles exist to the further extension of bilateral relations in all spheres.

Favourable prerequisites for this are being created by the foreign policies of Czechoslovakia and India, seeking relaxation of international tension, disarmament and lasting peace throughout the world.

SOVIET TROOPS TO PULL OUT OF AFGHANISTAN IN DUE COURSE

LD281836 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

["Concerning the Events in Afghanistan: Fight for a Just Cause, for Revolutionary Progress, Freedom and Independence"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--The latest events in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are a determined reply by the revolutionary forces of the country to the aggressive machinations of domestic and foreign reaction. They aim to smash any attempt to destroy the democratic achievements of the Afghan people and to lead the April revolution of 1978 to a new stage. The new party-state leadership of Afghanistan under Babrak Karmal saw itself compelled to do this, since the increasingly massive acts of aggression from outside, together with domestic counterrevolution, provoked the greatest danger for freedom and independence of the country and the revolutionary achievements of the Afghan people. All news from Afghanistan proves that the crass interference by imperialism in the domestic affairs of the country continues and that the extent of this interference is still spreading. Armed formations and arms for counterrevolutionary gangs, whose monstrous crimes are controlled from abroad, are smuggled into Afghan territory.

Hafizullah Amin, sentenced to death by a revolutionary court and executed, and the small group which had supported him, had cruelly removed Nur Mohammed Taraki and many other respected public figures, subjecting thousands of communists loyal to the ideals of the revolution and the cause of socialist internationalism, to massive reprisals. Under these conditions the democratic forces of Afghanistan have taken the necessary steps to protect the achievements of the April revolution and of independence. This included the overthrow of Amin and his conviction by the revolutionary tribunal.

In order to repel the dangerous aggression from outside, the new Afghan leadership has asked the Soviet Union for help and support. Guided by its internationalist obligation the Soviet Union has decided to send Soviet military units in limited numbers to Afghanistan, which will be withdrawn as soon as the causes for this action no longer exist. Hence, this is a temporary action which at the request of its state leadership gives the Afghan people the necessary help and support in the fight against foreign reaction. It is based on the identity of interests of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, laid down in the treaty on friendship and cooperation of 1978. At the same time it derives from the decree of Article 51 of the UN Charter which provides for the inalienable right of states to collective and individual self-defense in order to ward off aggression and to reconstitute peace.

Already first reactions from a number of imperialist states show that a campaign against the Afghan revolution and against peace in this region, masterminded by imperialist hands, has been thwarted.

The GDR, as a socialist state of peace, stands at the side of Afghanistan's democratic and progressive forces which are defending the achievements of the April revolution and who are advocating a peaceful life, social progress, their freedom and independence. It fully supports the measures taken at the request of the Afghan Government by the Soviet Union toward warding off foreign aggression, reconstitution of peace and maintaining the national independence by the people of Afghanistan.

USSR PROTECTING ALLIES' 'PEACE' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD282134 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Horst Grothe commentary]

[Text] The April revolution of the Afghan people has entered a new phase. The despot Hafizollah Amin has been overthrown and executed by a revolutionary tribunal. It was he who deposed of former president of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, the leader of the Afghan revolution, Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, in a coup. After that he and a clique of traitors thought they had a free hand.

By means of various acts of aggression from outside and in league with the internal counterrevolution, a situation was to be created which would have eliminated the revolutionary gains of the April revolution. All acts of terror, both open and disguised, served this end, even those which were proclaimed as revolutionary. The world public was to be deceived about the true aims of those who had seized power. A bloody apparatus of oppression was created. Armed units whose activities were controlled from outside were smuggled into the country. Thus, although the people and the armed forces did everything possible to ward off interference by imperialist and reactionary forces, the threats to democracy, freedom and national self-determination increased.

True patriots, people loyally committed to the cause of the revolution, were persecuted and [word indistinct]. There was widespread oppression, which was claimed to be struggle against the counterrevolution. The situation came to a head. Amin and a small group were obviously waiting for the most favorable moment to declare themselves openly as the henchmen of imperialism. What was to be done? There was only one way to protect the revolution, to safeguard what it had achieved with so many sacrifices: The despot and traitor, who is compared in the new Afghan leadership's proclamation to the people with such earlier despots as [names indistinct] had to be overthrown.

This was accomplished, but more had to be done to ward off the external aggression. Resolute action was called for. A report by Radio Kabul, quoted by the Soviet news agency TASS, said that in view of persistent and expanding interference and provocations from external enemies of the country and with the aim of defending the achievements of the April revolution--territorial integrity, national independence and the preservation of peace and security--the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had sent an urgent appeal to the USSR for immediate political, moral and economic support and military aid, on the basis of the treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation of 5 December 1978.

This request was complied with. Guided by its internationalist duty the Soviet Union decided to send a limited number of military units to Afghanistan, which are to be withdrawn as soon as the need for their presence has passed. It was thus a necessary and temporary operation in keeping with Article 51 of the UN Charter, which lays down the right of states to collective and individual self-defense to ward off aggression.

Now there is again a genuine people's government in Afghanistan, a government under Babrak Karmal, who was previously deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister, a government which has declared it will act on behalf of the freedom, honor and conscience of its homeland.

In an appeal to afflicted fellow countrymen, soldiers, officers, workers, young people, members of the intelligentsia, farmers, virtuous clergymen, believers, honorable Muslims, Sunnites and Shi'ites, heroic men and women of our country, craftsmen, tradesmen and representatives of the national capital, renowned tribes, peoples and nationalities of Afghanistan--in this appeal the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council proclaim true people's power with firm certainty and complete faith in the righteousness of their cause, with a feeling of national pride and patriotic conscience.

It was to protect this people's power that the USSR was asked for help and support--a quite legitimate cause. In complying with this request the Soviet Union is also protecting the peace and security of its own territory and that of its friends and allies, among which it numbers Afghanistan.

Despite the hostility of ideological and class opponents it did not allow itself to be deterred from this course. Its motives are quite understandable, for ultimately it is the interests of peace and security not only in the hills and valleys of Afghanistan, but in the region as a whole and the world at large which are at stake. These are the interests of all people who are not guided by the imperialist lust for profit and power. The people of Afghanistan are proceeding along their chosen path and we shall continue to stand by their side.

POLITBURO SUPPORTS SOVIET 'HELP' FOR AFGHANISTAN

LD291400 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1231 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers at their meeting yesterday discussed the situation created by the armed intervention of imperialist and reactionary forces in Afghanistan.

The acts of aggression committed for a long time by foreign imperialist and reactionary forces against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have increased of late. Armed formations, as well as weapons for counterrevolutionary elements and gangs, are being smuggled into Afghan territory. In view of the traitorous policy of Amin and his abettors who, by a putsch, disposed of Taraki, former secretary general of the party and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and undermined the democratic and progressive achievements of the Afghan revolution by their despotic and terrorist rule, the aggressive attacks and counterrevolutionary machinations presented an ever greater danger. This conjured up on the one hand the danger of the destruction of the significant advances which the revolution of April 1978 had brought for the Afghan people, and on the other gave rise to a serious threat to peace and security in the Middle East. The gross interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people and the massive foreign support for counterrevolutionary forces are part and parcel of the blatant attempts by imperialist and other reactionary circles to pursue once again a policy from a position of strength and tension in international relations.

The appeal addressed to the Afghan people by Babrak Karmal on behalf of the Central Committee of the Afghan Democratic People's Party, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, calls for the unity of all national and progressive forces of the country and for the final victory of the national-democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers welcome the measures taken by the party and state leadership of Afghanistan to defend their country's sovereignty and independence, and take a strong stand for the inalienable right of the Afghan people's collective and individual self-defense to be respected.

In this context, the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers fully and entirely support the internationalist help rendered by the USSR at the request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to repulse the aggression and restore peace.

The campaign of incitement unleashed by the enemies of peace and detente against the legitimate help--which is in accord with the UN Charter--rendered by the USSR to the Afghan people is intended to distract the attention of the people and states from the aggressive actions of imperialist circles in the Middle and Near East, as well as from the stepped-up arms drive initiated by the recent NATO decisions.

The GDR will continue to take a consistent stand jointly with the USSR, with the other fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving forces throughout the world for the safeguarding of peace through peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament, and against all attacks on the vital interests of the peoples. The GDR will continue to extend help in a spirit of solidarity to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

REPORTER DESCRIBES SOVIET VIEW OF EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD292324 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Eberhart Seybold report]

[Text] Moscow--The news from Afghanistan just received in the Soviet Union has surely attracted everybody's particular attention, that is, the appeal by Prime Minister Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Democratic People's Party and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, to his compatriots for unity and cohesion in the struggle against the internal and external reactionaries and the news of the liberation of the revolutionaries jailed by the deposed Amin clique. This interest in events in neighboring Afghanistan is easily understood, not just because it happens to be a neighbor. The Soviet Union, as you know, has acted on the urgent request by the new party and state leadership in Kabul for immediate political, moral, and economic assistance, including military support. This decision was not taken lightly.

The party-state leadership in Moscow perceived very clearly the developments leading to this request from Kabul. They know equally well that the circumstances which necessitated this request have not yet changed. What are they?

Domestic and, above all, external counterrevolution in Afghanistan created a life-or-death situation for the revolution of April 1978 and its gains. The overthrow and demise of despotic dictator Amin has initiated a new stage in the April revolution. A true people's regime has emerged which is fighting consistently for the final victory of the national-democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution and wishes to see Afghanistan rid of internal and external foes. To prevent this, the domestic reactionaries have received outside support in the form of armed units and weapons. So the Soviet Union is in clear conformity with international law in regarding these events as interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, as a form of aggression. This interference continues; its scale is growing with the avowed aim of eliminating democratic society in Afghanistan. In this situation the USSR promised its military support against the external enemies threatening Afghanistan and decided to mount this temporary operation by sending a limited number of units, which will be withdrawn from Afghanistan when the reasons necessitating this action no longer exist.

Another thing should be borne in mind discussing Moscow's view of events in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union, the CPSU, have always clearly stated that they would as a matter of principle support victims of the imperialist policy of aggression and have always acted accordingly. The Soviet Union thus has remained and remains true to its internationalist solidarity. In the case of Afghanistan it is fulfilling the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation concluded with that country 1 year ago. It is acting according to the spirit and letter of international law. Article 51 of the UN Charter provides for the right of nations to individual and collective defense in warding off external aggression.

Whether the internal and external enemies of new Afghanistan did not expect this resolute Soviet attitude, that is their problem. The hue and cry raised by these enemies only goes to prove once again how much they feel that they have suffered a defeat and have failed to reconquer a lost bastion.

NUMBER OF ESCAPEES FROM GDR DECREASING SLIGHTLY

LD271606 Hamburg DPA in German 1445 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] Berlin--According to figures released by the Berlin "Working Group 13 August," about 3,700 people fled from the GDR to the Federal Republic during 1979, including 480 who overcame the border defenses or hid in vehicles used in intra-German traffic. In 1978 the figure was 3,846, of which 461 managed to overcome the frontier defenses or hide in vehicles. Between 1968 and 1976 an average figure for people escaping from the GDR was between 5,000 and 6,000.

The working group noted that the recent GDR amnesty gave nonpolitical prisoners a "relative priority." Only 1,500 political prisoners had been released early and only 20 political prisoners had, in accordance with their wishes, been sent to the West after their release. This year they did not include those who had taken an active part in helping people to escape, as was the case previously. The working groups' statement emphasized that the release of Rudolf Bahro and Niko Huebner had enabled the GDR Government to divert attention from the limited scope of the amnesty.

Political prisoners released in the GDR were subjected to extremely hard supervision, which included reporting to their local police station and being unable to leave their domicile without special permission. They were forbidden to contact their families in the West either by mail or telephone to ask them to take the initiative for a hoped-for emigration.

AUTHORITIES APPREHEND 'DAVID GANG AGENT'

AU272146 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 19 December 1979 GDR security organs apprehended red-handed and detained FRG citizen Michael Muecke for crimes under Section 105 of the Penal Code. As an agent in the pay of the criminal David Gang, Muecke actively participated in the preparation and implementation of subversive acts on GDR transit routes. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

BUDAPEST REPORTS CARTER'S CRITICISM OF SOVIET UNION

ID292335 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In a television speech, U.S. President Carter sharply attacked the Soviet Union for its support of Afghanistan. He announced that Washington's allies would be consulted in connection with the situation in Afghanistan.

Speaking about Iran, he said that the United States is currently looking for a peaceful solution. He added, however, that Tehran would have to pay an increasingly heavy price for holding the hostages.

Observers note that Carter would like to take full advantage of the Iran crisis and the developments in Afghanistan for his presidential election campaign.

UN ENVOY HOLLAI REVIEWS ISSUES, RESULTS OF 1979 SESSION

ID280045 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Istvan Kulcsar interview with Imre Hollai, permanent representative to the United Nations--recorded]

[Text] [Question] It is a tradition by now that every December Hungarian radio asks the permanent representative of our country to the United Nations to sum up the work of the session. It is with this traditional request that I am turning to Ambassador Imre Hollai. I do not know whether this was a traditional session, since it had been preceded by opinions that during the session there would be sharper debates in previous years.

[Answer] Well, we can indeed say that the debates this time were somewhat sharper than in the previous years, although if we were to survey the entire history of the United Nations, we would find periods when the debates were much sharper than during the 34th session. It is quite natural that this time there were sharp debates--after all, there had appeared a number of crises in the period preceding the session. It is sufficient to refer to the fact that the PRC had committed aggression against Vietnam. It was inevitable that the session would reflect this. Similarly, it is enough for me to refer to the fact that vast forces had clashed in the international arena, for and against the ratification of the SALT treaty. Or, it is sufficient to refer to the fact that the socialist countries and a number of other countries are endeavoring to prepare in a sound manner for the 1980 conference concerning the principles contained in the Helsinki Final Act, and to make a positive contribution to the process of detente. The way we have been expressing this lately in Hungary is as follows: Although there has been a certain setback in the process of detente, nonetheless, under the surface are active forces which wish to preserve detente and extend it to the military sphere. Well, these are the questions which were reflected in the UN debates and in various spheres.

[Question] How has the Hungarian delegation helped the UN session make world advancements?

[Answer] If I were to be a little bigheaded, I would say that it advanced the affairs of the world.

However, it must be regarded as a positive fact in itself that a session or a series of discussions makes a contribution to the preservation of peace and to finding ways--always within the given circumstances and in accordance with the possibilities created by the given balance of forces--for preserving peace and for seeking the points of contact with those forces which help the socialist world--and the socialist world helps these forces in turn--in order to insure that humanity continues to progress along a relatively peaceful path. This is not an easy matter, to reformulate this and to seek it anew in connection with new issues. Let me just refer to the fact that the Havana conference of the nonalined states, for example, represented an extremely important, positive force in the world and considerable forces attempted to prevent this conference. Had they succeeded, this could have very seriously affected the development and process of international life.

There are questions on which, as is well known, we debated and discussed continuously, throughout the year and in the disarmament committee as well: Namely, ways of making progress in the sphere of traditional disarmament, ways in which the recommendations of the socialist countries could be realized, the joint proposals of the Warsaw Pact member states put forward in Berlin, for example, and so on and so on.

[Question] The current session again discussed Namibia, Rhodesia, the Middle East and the Palestine issue. Is the Hungarian delegation satisfied with the resolutions on these issues?

[Answer] Well, I think we can be satisfied as regards the fact that on the Middle East issue the overwhelming majority of international public opinion--and I can include here the overwhelming majority of governments as well--continues to support the realization of the full self-determination of the Palestinian people, including the right to found its own state. There is a growing understanding by international public opinion, moreover, also by governments, that this is the alpha and omega of the solution of the Middle East issue. The overwhelming majority of international public opinion and governments refuses to accept the individual partners following separate paths and perceives the possibility of solution to lie in a comprehensive settlement.

We are dissatisfied as regards the Namibia issue because we have been unable to make as much progress as is desirable and, I daresay, as much progress as there is scope for. Similarly, we have not made as much progress on the Rhodesia issue as was desirable. As is well known, the London negotiations took place at the same time and in reality we could not conduct negotiations here in the General Assembly in opposition to those who were negotiating in London on behalf of the liberation movement--we had to support them instead. What is acceptable to them, given the existing balance of forces, we support under all circumstances. I think that the full development is still to come on these issues.

[Question] However, these are only partially negative factors. I think that we can regard even less favorably the way in which the General Assembly dealt with the issue of the participation of Cambodia.

[Answer] I am forced to agree with you, particularly because this was an extremely complex issue at the General Assembly and in fact cast a cloud, so to speak, on other issues as well. Well, I must say first of all that the so-called Cambodia issue, which was put on the agenda on the initiative of the ASEAN countries, did not conclude favorably for the socialist countries, either, as regards the debate or the resolution. The General Assembly accepted the mandate of the so-called representatives of the fallen, genocidal Pol Pot regime.

[Question] In other words, they represent Kampuchea in the United Nations.

[Answer] Momentarily they represent Kampuchea in the United Nations but I would put this representation into quotation marks because representation means also the existence of a network of relations and I think that their sphere does not extend much beyond the Chinese relationship. It is a very complex question and would require lengthy exposition to explain why the situation developed in this way. I think it came about primarily because a number of developing countries interpreted in an (?absurd) manner the principle--in itself a correct principle which must be preserved--that we do not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, in that Vietnam gave support to the Kampuchean people in getting rid of the traitorous and genocidal Kampuchean regime. I would like to add immediately, however, that there was not a single representative, including the representatives of the imperialists, who could find a good word to say concerning the Pol Pot representatives in the debate. Thus, their political isolation is beyond doubt and I think that the debate in the General Assembly had a positive effect in international public opinion in the sense that it is questioned, in the American press and elsewhere, why it is necessary to keep and recognize such a gang.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY GREEK CP DELEGATION

LD212222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Hungarian and the Greek sister parties agree that the deployment of American nuclear arms in Western Europe is aimed at disturbing the existing military balance, aggravates the political situation in the continent and increases the arms race. This is contained in the communique issued on the visit by the Greek Communist Party delegation to Hungary. The document emphasizes that the two parties consider it important to strengthen the cooperation of the international communist and workers movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They express their decision to strengthen further relations between the two parties and to contribute to the development of Hungarian-Greek interstate cooperation.

The delegation of the Greek Communist Party, led by First Secretary Florakis, was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

AU251725 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Dec 79 p 9 AU

[Text] The work of the 18th session of the Hungarian-Chinese Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation was concluded on Friday [21 December] in Budapest. The protocol on the talks was signed by Geza Szili, deputy minister of heavy industry, and Deputy Minister Ma Yi, chairman of the Chinese state Economic Committee, the cochairmen of the cooperation committee.

TRADE WITH BULGARIA TO INCREASE IN 1980

LD192322 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Next year Hungarian-Bulgarian trade will exceed this year's by 14 percent. Among other things this is contained in a protocol signed in Sofia on next year's volume of trade and payments. Hungary will deliver machine tools, instruments, road vehicles, chemicals and consumer goods to Bulgaria in exchange for material conveyors and agricultural and food industry products.

DEFENSE MINISTER CZINEGE ASSESSES MILITARY PREPARATIONS

LD221818 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 22 (MTI)--Leading generals and officers of the Hungarian People's Army held a meeting in Budapest on Saturday. Army General Lajos Czinege, defense minister, evaluated the military training and educational work done in 1979. He analysed the experiences in these spheres and outlined the major tasks of the People's Army in 1980.

The meeting was attended by Sandor Racz, department-head at the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. Also present was Colonel-General Yuri Naumenko, representative in Hungary of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization's member countries.

DEPUTY TRANSPORT, POSTAL AFFAIRS MINISTERS RETIRE

LD282332 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 28, (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers has relieved Laszlo Foldvari and Dezso Kiss of their posts as deputy ministers of transport and post as from January 1, 1980, because of their retirement and with simultaneous recognition of their merits. At the same time, Istvan Cseri and Gyorgy Onozo have been appointed deputy ministers of transport and post.

HUSZAR INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS

LD302346 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Interview with Istvan Huszar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy premier, by unidentified interviewer in "The Week" program--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Before we recall one or two of the year's most important economic events, allow me to ask you, Comrade Huszar, for your opinion on the year we leave behind. I ask this because there are those who judge it very pessimistically--retrogressive, took a turn for the worse, and even that it was critical. So in your opinion, what sort of year did the Hungarian economy have?

[Answer] The year 1979 was one of very difficult, harsh decisions, more logical implementations and more resolute management towards an objective. Economic development served our social objectives well, and the service to social objectives can only be evaluated in the long term rather than just in relation to 1 year.

From this you will see that I do not consider the words "difficulties" and "critical" characteristic of 1979. The difficult circumstances were not characteristic of 1979. They began much earlier but affected and influenced 1979. I believe we more or less evaluated these difficulties correctly, although we underestimated their extent. Difficulties arose as a result not only where we expected them--in agricultural production, for instance. Even so, I believe that the data on real economic development in 1979 stands much closer to what we envisaged than they did in the previous 2 years. Overall therefore, despite all the problems and difficulties, I view 1979 as a successful year.

[Question] If we look at the themes most frequently dealt with in "The Week", we may list the most important questions of our economic life--productivity, efficiency, ability to compete in the international markets, quality. The Central Committee's latest session stated that progress in these fields is slower than necessary and possible. The production structure, for instance, is only slowly adapting itself to the demands of the world market and profitability. However, we may talk of a few results.

[Answer] About 2,000 years ago during the Roman period when Rome's food supplies were in a difficult situation and there was debate on whether or not to launch a ship on a tempestuous sea, the proverb "Navigare necesse est" was born. Structural changes in the current situation are necessary. There can be no debate over it.

[Question] When discussing efficiency and competitiveness in international markets, many people nowadays are worried about enterprises which through no fault of their own cannot take part in the development of production differences [as heard] and cannot export competitive goods from one day to the next or adapt flexibly. Our system of support is such that those who enjoy are able to increase their competitive exports. What will happen to enterprises which cannot do this through no fault of their own?

[Answer] I very often hear the words "through no fault of their own." I take issue with this expression. I can very rarely say that I am a perfect economic unity; that the fault lies with everyone else, that someone else is responsible for my economic mistake. However, I do not deny that this factor does exist. Secondly, it is true that it is very difficult to change products and manage in an up-to-date fashion [words indistinct]. The fault can be taken to mean the fault of many years, the mistake of economic management.

[Question] In your opinion, can effective labor force management and full employment come into conflict transitionally and locally?

[Answer] Transitionally and locally? Yes, it can happen, but we have historical experiences that during building socialism we were able to assure full employment in principle and practice. The business of the enterprise is to deal economically and sensibly with the given personnel resources. It is the task of society to use all wealth for the benefit of society. Within the social context, the assurance of full employment is the task of government and a social task. Efficient labor force management is the business of the enterprise, but of course there may be conflicts locally from time to time.

Nowadays we talk a lot about pay differentials. I get the impression that we greatly simplify this issue. I think we should say that earnings should be differentiated according to work--if the work is equal, earnings too should be equal; if the output is unequal, so too should be earnings. The problem is that earnings are equalized while output varies greatly.

Therefore, I emphasize we must make efforts to differentiate earnings according to work--and I believe we will make great steps forward in this in coming years. This is not being clever but paying according to output.

[Question] Social policy cannot forget how many children there are or for how many years someone has worked in a trade. What will be the form of benefits outside earnings? What can one expect from social benefits?

[Answer] Our principles on social policy will not change. In the near future--I am thinking of a longer period here--our social policy methods will not change either. In this case we will not relinquish any social objectives. However, in the longer term, one may review whether today's methods serve well our ripe, well-thought out social objectives--do they serve them sensibly, efficiently?--and whether or not they should be modified later.

[Question] How will the producer price changes and related consumer price changes coming into force in January affect the population?

[Answer] Consumer price changes related to changes in producers' prices affect a very wide range of consumer goods. Overall they will increase the average level of consumer prices by less than 1 percent taken on an annual average. Consumer prices will therefore move down as well as up. In general, consumer prices increased last July will not change, nor will the price of services change now. In essence, therefore, we do not have to think about a producer price change affecting the standard of life in a big way.

[Question] What is Comrade Huszar's opinion on the kind of year we have ahead of us? What will 1980 bring?

[Answer] I am not expecting a year without problems and I am not expecting not to meet with surprises, but through preparing for the congress and through the unfolding of the work competition our human moral and ethical energies will increase and we will [word indistinct] a well-understood national issue--have the strength to solve our problems and also to overcome obstacles we can not yet see today successfully. On this basis 1980 will not only be progress, but also a good basis for later years, since in 1980 we must work out the Sixth 5-Year-Plan and manage 1980 in a way as to lay good foundations for the Sixth 5-Year-Plan.

MSZMP'S SARLOS ADDRESSES ETHNIC GROUPS MEETING

LD181342 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 17 (MTI)--The general secretaries of the Hungarian Nationality Associations paid a visit on Monday to the headquarters of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. Mrs. Gyula Szentistvanyi, secretary of the Patriotic Front, informed the participants of the friendly visit on topical political tasks, on the 1980 plans of the Patriotic Front movement, and evaluated the jointly achieved tasks and the results of cooperation among ethnic groups this year. The meeting was attended and addressed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

REPORTAGE ON KARMAL-LED COUP IN AFGHANISTAN

New Leader in Kabul

LD281430 Warsaw PAP in English 1348 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, 28 Dec. PAP--PAP correspondent in Delhi, Ryszard Piekarowicz writes on the situation in Afghanistan:

Babrak Karmal, former vice-premier and vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan has taken over the leadership of the Afghan revolution in the evening hours on December 27 as a result of a coup d'etat. Babrak Karmal has also promised to free all political prisoners and to grant democratic liberties to the working masses of the country.

In his first speech to the Afghan nation Babrak Karmal put the blame on his predecessor, Hafizollah Amin for using brutal and mass-scale terror which was a blow to the Afghan revolution. Babrak Karmal called Nur Mohammad Taraki, the first leader of the Afghan revolution who was removed by Amin last September, a martyr of the cause of the revolution.

Last night **Radio** Kabul reported that by virtue of a sentence of the revolutionary court Hafizollah Amin had been executed for crimes against the nation. Babrak Karmal announced that the "bloody oppressors of Amin's sinful regime" would be brought to the revolutionary and religious courts.

It was announced that Babrak Karmal was appointed secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan. Both these posts had been previously held by Amin.

Radio Kabul announced that the new Afghan authorities turned to the Soviet Union for political, moral, economic and military aid for the revolution fighting the counter-revolutionary forces since last spring. The aid is to be based on the Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship and cooperation signed in December '78.

Babrak Karmal is a leading figure in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Following the toppling of the government of Mohammad Daoud in the Spring of 1978 he was appointed vice-chairman under Nur Mohammad Taraki. This summer Babrak Karmal and a group of other politicians were removed from the leading bodies of the revolution to be replaced by Hafizollah Amin as a number two figure after Nur Mohammad Taraki.

Karmal Requests Soviet Aid

LD281750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kabul--Following last night's coup, Babrak Karmal, the former deputy premier and vice president of the country's Revolutionary Council, has taken over the leadership of the Afghan revolution. His predecessor has been executed on a court order for crimes against the people. Radio Kabul has reported that the new Afghan authorities have requested from the Soviet Union political, cultural, economic and military assistance for the revolution, which has been struggling against counterrevolutionary forces since last spring. According to the communique the Soviet Union has agreed to give the requested aid in accordance with the provisions of the December 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship and cooperation.

## Gierek's Greetings to Karmal

LD311315 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw-- First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek extended a message to general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The message reads:

On behalf of the supreme party and state authorities of the Polish People's Republic and on my own I would like to offer you cordial congratulations upon the assumption of the post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and premier of the Afghan Democratic Republic.

I wish you all successes in defending and consolidating gains of the revolution and in the struggle for securing prosperous development to the Afghan Democratic Republic.

## IRAN PREPARES FOR UN MEETING, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LD302242 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, 30 Dec. PAP--(By special correspondent Ryszard Kapuscinski)--Iran is awaiting the outcome of the meeting of the Security Council devoted to the U.S.-Iranian conflict. On this occasion the official circles here stress that Iran is not going to give in to any external pressure and will not approve of [words indistinct] the present meeting of the Security Council unless the council examines the issues put forth by the Iranian side, notably the question of the deposed shah's extradition.

Although Tehran TIMES announced today a visit by the U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim who is said to come here to negotiate the question of releasing the U.S. hostages, the students occupying the U.S. Embassy announced here tonight that Iran would not receive Waldheim unless he gives a guarantee of U.S. concessions.

Of much (?more greater) interest than the question of the U.S. hostages here (?is the) forthcoming first presidential election in the history of Iran to take place on January 25, 1980. The (?list of candidates) submitted by various parties and organizations currently contains some 100 names but (?the name) of the candidate of the biggest Iranian party-the Islamic Republican Party is still missing. At present, the candidate of this party which is said to be Khomeyni's party has [words indistinct] best chance to win the election. The list of candidates (?will be presented) to Ayatollah Khomeyni this week who, in accordance with voting regulations, will decide on January (?5) which of the submitted names will be retained on the final election list.

Alongside the resumption of fighting in Iranian Azarbayjan the situation in Iranian Kordestan has deteriorated as a result of an attack of Kurdish guerrillas on the radio and TV building in Sanandaj. Kurdish leaders announced an ultimatum, warning that if the Revolutionary Guards do not leave Sanandaj in [word indistinct] military operations will be resumed. At the same time the talks between the government delegation and Kurdish representatives were finally broken as there was no possibility of reaching any compromises whatsoever. Moreover, the leader of Iranian Kurds Sheyk Hosseyni published an announcement demanding that Ayatollah Khomeyni should personally get interested in (?the Kurdish) problem and begin striving for its settlement.

MILITARY DAILY HAILS YUGOSLAV ARMY DAY

AU271527 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22-23 Dec 79 p 8 AU

[Editorial article signed "(K)": "Yugoslav People's Army Day"]

[Text] The Yugoslav People's Army came into being during the 4 years of the Yugoslav people's war against German and Italian fascism. The communist party, which had directed the masses' revolutionary struggles since 1919, was in charge of that war.

In 1941, when Yugoslavia was occupied by the Third Reich and fascist Italy and by the allies of those two countries, the communists were the first to proclaim the armed struggle for Yugoslavia's independence and began setting up a network of military committees and combat groups. The armed uprising was launched when Hitlerite Germany attacked the Soviet Union. For the purpose of coordinating the struggle the main staff of the Yugoslav people's liberation Partisan units was set up in June 1941. In the summer of 1941 those units liberated Western Serbia and parts of Herzegovina, Bosnia and Croatia.

The heroic struggles of Yugoslavia's best sons against the occupier and domestic collaborators continued until May 1945 and were supported by the progressive and patriotic forces of the people organized in the People's Liberation Antifascist Front. The People's Armed Forces, which were renamed the Yugoslav People's Army in 1945, were consolidated and hardened in bloody battles against the enemy. The First Proletarian Brigade, which was organized in Rudo, Sandjak, was the first unit of those armed forces. The strength and numbers of the Yugoslav People's Army increased with each passing year of the liberation war. At the end of 1942 that army numbered 150,000 soldiers and in 1943, 300,000. It was composed of 26 divisions, 8 independent brigades and 108 partisan units.

Although the enemy mobilized considerable forces against the Yugoslav fighters and tried to trap and destroy them, they heroically repulsed all attacks and went over to offensive operations, liberating large areas of the country.

In the concluding stages of the war the Soviet Army gave fraternal assistance to the Yugoslavs in liberating a part of the country. The Yugoslav capital was liberated by cooperating Yugoslav and Soviet troops during the Belgrade operation.

Polish-Yugoslav brotherhood in arms was born in the common struggle against the Hitlerite aggressor. Over 1,000 Poles fought in the resistance movement in Yugoslavia. They proved their valor in the ranks of the Fifth Cossack Brigade, the 12th Krain Brigade and the 14th Central Bosnia Brigade, within which an independent Polish battalion was formed. The Polish partisan Tadeusz Sadowski, who was nicknamed "Tomo" and who operated in Slovenia, is a household name in Yugoslavia.

The victory over the occupier and domestic reactionaries opened for Yugoslav peoples the path to radical social changes. The SFRY was proclaimed, and the Yugoslav People's Army is guarding the Yugoslav peoples' achievements.

On Yugoslav People's Army Day we send most cordial greetings to Yugoslav soldiers and wish them further achievements in the service of peace and security of their socialist motherland.

COUP D'ETAT REPORTED IN AFGHANISTAN

AU282210 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 28 Dec 79 AU

[Text] A coup d'etat has taken place in Afghanistan. News agencies report that street battles took place in various parts of the capital, including in front of the presidential palace. Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party [PDP], president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and prime minister, was overthrown. Kabul radio announced that the new PDP Central Committee secretary general, president of the Revolutionary Council and government head is Babrak Karmal, former vice president and deputy premier during Nur Mohammad Taraki's administration and later ambassador to the CSSR. During Amin's regime he was abroad.

Kabul radio broadcast an appeal of the new authorities stating that Amin's regime--Amin was called in the broadcast an imperialist agent--had promoted a policy of terror, violence and despotism and calling upon the people to show calm, order, discipline and unity. The appeal also calls upon the military to stay in their barracks and to defend the country against foreign and domestic enemies.

According to various news agency reports, the former President Hafizollah Amin was tried by a special military tribunal and later executed.

According to TASS, Kabul radio today broadcast the following declaration of the new government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: In view of the continuous and increasing foreign interference and of the provocations of Afghanistan's foreign enemies and in order to defend the achievements of the April revolution and the territorial integrity and national independence of Afghanistan and to maintain peace and security, on the basis of the treaty of friendship, good-neighborlines. nd cooperation of 5 December 1978 the government insistently requested the Soviet Unio. to grant it political, moral, economic and military assistance. The USSR Government met the Afghan side's request.

1980 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

AU281756 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 28 Dec 79 AU

[Text] An intergovernmental protocol on mutual goods deliveries between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR for 1980 was signed today in Moscow. According to the document, the volume of Romanian-Soviet trade exchanges will record an important increase next year compared with the 1979 level. The protocol was signed by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and by Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade. The signing ceremony was attended by Gheorghe Badrus, Romania's ambassador to Moscow, members of the two delegations and Romanian and Soviet officials.

Comrade Cornel Burtica also met today with Nikolay Patolichev. During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides reviewed ways and means for continuously expanding relations of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between Romania and the USSR, in the spirit of the understandings reached at the summit level.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Soviet Aid Requested

LD281845 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 28 (TANJUG)--Moscow has officially confirmed that the Soviet Union has positively responded to the appeal from Kabul to commit itself to the situation in Afghanistan.

The Soviet commitment is based on the agreement on friendship, good neighborly relations and cooperation signed on December 5 last year in Moscow, eight months after the April 1978 coup in Kabul.

The Soviet committment has been announced by the TASS news agency. The TASS report states that in consequence of continued and expanding "interference and provocations on the part of outside enemies," the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has appealed to the Soviet Union for urgent aid."

The friendship treaty, concluded for a period of 20 years, provides for political, economic, scientific-technical, military and other cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

On the basis of the [word indistinct], Kabul requested an "urgent political, moral, economic and military assistance." The TASS report also states that "the Government of the Soviet Union has granted the request of the Afghan side."

It is considered in Moscow that the Soviet engagement confirms that the situation in Afghanistan was extremely complicated. The resistance by armed groups, which both Taraki and his successor Hafizollah Amin had been faced with since the very beginning of their coming to power, provoked large-scale disorders in which, according to assessments here, it was impossible to clearly define where Afghanistan was heading to.

Soviet Action Called 'Astonishing'

LD301825 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

["Deep Concern Over Events in Afghanistan"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the military action of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, the official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has made the following statement to the TANJUG diplomatic editor:

The news on the latest developments in the crisis in Afghanistan has been received with astonishment by Yugoslavia, all the more since this is a question of a country which has oriented itself towards nonalinement. Yugoslavia expresses deep concern due to the serious consequences which could result from such a development, not merely for worsening instability in that area but also for international relations in general.

As is known, Yugoslavia has always decisively advocated strict respect for the UN Charter in relations between states. At the same time, guided by the principles and goals of nonalined policy, Yugoslavia believes that the implementation of the sovereign rights of people--to independence, autonomy, territorial integrity, and their own way of life--must be the only acknowledged practice in international relations.

This implies that any form whatsoever of foreign intervention or the imposition of alien will on sovereign states is inadmissible. It is their inalienable right to resolve their own problems and to select their sociopolitical system without outside interference.

The consistent adherence to these principles and their decisive implementation in practice should be the obligation of all members of the international community.

Yugoslavia considers the situation in international relations, a situation which is fraught with great dangers, to be continually worsening. What causes particular concern is the frequent resort to the policy of force in international relations as a method of resolving problems and disputes.

This demands from the policy and the movement of nonalined countries an even more decisive struggle for consolidating the relaxation of tension, as a universal process, for the consolidation of peace, security and stability in the world and against bloc divisions and confrontations.

## U.S. 'Dissatisfaction' Noted

LD281846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1713 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, Dec. 28 (TANJUG)--The official Washington today again expressed its dissatisfaction with the Soviet engagement in the event in Afghanistan, accusing Moscow of having carried out with its troops a direct interference in that country's internal affairs.

President Carter returned today unscheduled from a rest at Camp David in order to chair an emergency session of the U.S. National Security Council in full session. The recent events in Afghanistan were one of the two main items of the agenda at this session.

The National Security Council discussed the development of the situation in Iran at the same time.

## U.S. To Confer With NATO

LD301949 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, Dec. 30 (TANJUG)--U.S. President Carter is today sending Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, as his personal envoy to London with the task of considering the possibility with the NATO allies of sending a demand to the Soviet Union to stop its military intervention in Afghanistan and withdraw its troops from that country.

In the aftermath of Soviet armed intervention in a sovereign country, tension has increased in the international scene as a whole, it was pointed out in circles close to the U.S. Government. It is by sending in its divisions armed with most up-to-date arms that Moscow has without any justification called in question the whole international law and order and threatened the international stability in a gross manner, it was added.

Therefore, Washington has already announced its intention to start considering the possibility of effecting aid to Pakistan, and even to Afghan (?forces) opposed to the regime in Kabul.

## Soviets Violate U.S. Agreement

LD302128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, Dec 30 (TANJUG)--U.S. President Carter considers that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is a rude violation of the 1972 agreement between Washington and Moscow on the fundamental principles of U.S.-Soviet relations. He also considers that the entering of Afghanistan by Soviet units is a serious threat to world peace and grave violation of international standards of conduct, especially of non-interference in internal affairs of other states.

Carter set forth these assessments to twelve leading American journalists, with remark that these are his own views of the situation after the latest events in Afghanistan "for their own information."

These journalists, however, this morning published their impressions and interpretations of the basic stands of the U.S. President.

According to a Washington POST rather extensive commentary, Carter expressed the opinion that the U.S. has at its disposal a wide range of political and economic possibilities for responding to the Soviet action in Afghanistan. These possibilities will be discussed tomorrow at a meeting of representatives of six Western allies in London.

## Deterioration of U.S.-Soviet Relations

LD291939 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Slobodan Obradovic commentary]

[Text] Grave words of accusation are being spoken in Washington today against the Soviet Union due to the flagrant violation of the principles of independence and sovereignty in Afghanistan. But the U.S. administration is refraining from any rash move by expecting that the United Nations, on the one hand, and the Muslim countries, on the other, will make proposals as to the kind of steps that could be taken. Relations between Washington and Moscow at any rate recently have not been good and now, according to official assessments, they have slid further downhill.

At the time of the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia, Washington froze its relations, broke off negotiations and withheld any kind of cooperation with Moscow. This morning, however, there still are no signs that the process of ratifying the treaty on strategic arms limitation--SALT II--which is before the Senate, could be called into question. The well-informed Washington POST says in its editorial that America is too preoccupied with the Iranian crisis to also be able to set an example with steps which should be taken following the intervention in Afghanistan.

## Sundic Attacks Soviet Intervention

LD291542 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The latest development of events in Afghanistan is still the focus of attention of the international public today, particularly in the countries of Asia and the Middle East.

There is a dominant and noticeable concern for the possible consequences of the events in Afghanistan in the context of the strengthening of the great powers' military presence in this region and the dangers which this presence and involvement might have for peace and security. This is the subject of Milika Sundic's foreign policy commentary:

While everyone was awaiting the outcome of the Iranian-U.S. crisis, one more regime fell, in Kabul this time and with the direct participation of the Soviet Union. And so at the end of turbulent year, the world goes into the new year with even more uncertainty and not a little concern. The Soviet military intervention was carried out in accordance with the agreement on friendship and mutual aid, but this does not in the least justify this disagreeable and extremely dangerous act. In the statement about the Soviet Union's military aid, it is stated that this occurred at the invitation of the new government, but the facts demonstrate that the order of moves was the opposite; first, the military intervention and only then, the new government. In other words, the new government could only reveal the participation of the Soviet troops in overthrowing the existing regime, and not call in Soviet troops, for the new government did not even exist at that time.

The new Afghan leader, by all accounts, also arrived with the Soviet units. The same prescription was also applied by Vietnam 1 year ago in neighboring Kampuchea, with the difference that this Soviet one, at least at first glance, appears to be more efficient.

Military interventions, including this latest one in Afghanistan, have always been and remain an unacceptable method of behavior and the greatest danger for world peace. This particular case is one of an inadmissible violation of the principles of independence, sovereignty and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs.

There is no doubt that military intervention was imposed on Afghanistan and not a single explanation which justifies this intervention can be acceptable. The intervention in Afghanistan can have unforeseeable consequences for world peace as a whole, because what if the United States too, tries to resolve in the same way the dispute with Iran? The Soviet action almost seems to offer it the opportunity to do so.

Since the overthrow of Daud's regime, the situation in Afghanistan has not calmed down. Hardly anybody knew what had been going on in that farflung country; and even the little bit of meagre news spoke of conflicts of an internal nature. All the less reason, therefore, for Soviet or any other military intervention. Nothing will be resolved by this intervention because the stability of the new regime will, judging by everything, depend exclusively on support from outside and the degree of the regime's loyalty to the provision of the Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship and mutual assistance.

The reactions so far to the events in Afghanistan are very negative. Many governments have made public statements on the intervention by Soviet units, while the American State Department is even sounding a warning about the intervention having serious consequences for Soviet-American relations. But one should not deceive oneself and believe that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan will not meet also with the full support of a number of countries, in the first place of those which also supported the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea.

The new government need be neither better nor worse than the two preceding ones--Taraki's and Amin's. However, what is at stake are not governments but the right of a country to decide for itself, without foreign intervention, on its destiny. This right has, unfortunately, not been respected and this is what causes most concern.

Afghanistan had not been attacked by anyone, nor did it threaten anybody. In other words, invitations of such a kind are very problematic and dangerous, because if such invitations are enough to bring about military interventions, what then can the world hope for? For trust in the great powers? Certainly not.

SOVIET PRESS REPORTS ONLY FOREIGN APPROVAL FOR AFGHAN ACTION

LD301925 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The readers of Soviet papers today had their first opportunity to become acquainted with the assessments of some countries of the Soviet military involvement in the coup in Afghanistan. However, it should be placed on record that the Soviet press carries only the reactions by governments which justify the Soviet action while, for example, the negative reaction for Moscow by President Carter has not yet been assessed by the press. In the same vein, not a single Soviet paper carried its own commentary in connection with the events in the neighboring state. The organ of the CPSU, PRAVDA, in an extensive review of the past decade today, only mentioned that in that period the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had been born.

BELGRADE RADIO BLAMES AMERICA FOR IRANIAN CRISIS

AU291950 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Dec 79 AU

[Bojan Dimitrijevic commentary]

[Text] The serious crisis in Iranian-American relations will probably be with us also next year. The crisis is instructive because it confirms the unattractiveness of the American model of development of the so-called poor rich men. The fact is that, instead of using Iran's resources for the development of his own country, the shah helped the developed countries at least in a threefold manner: With a low oil price he enabled the developed buyer countries to achieve a considerably higher rate of growth; he used petrodollars to buy American conventional arms, contributing thus to a high standard of living of at least two million workers employed in this strategically obsolete American industry; and by depositing his surplus petrodollars in European nonmilitary industry, he enabled this industry to preserve its competitive capability with high rates of profit.

With the assistance of an extraordinarily cruel police he left the Iranian masses of people to live--as one poet expressed it--with a lean God and religion, and the religion led them to their own revolution.

The power centers in the sphere of information now want to hid these causes of change in Iran by informing their own and world public predominantly about the problem of American hostages in Tehran. The holding of hostages cannot be justified because it violates the international law, but it can be explained. The action of the Iranian students is merely an unskilled version of the methods of the Western intelligences services which during the cold war period continued to dispatch their hirelings to break into foreign embassies wherever it was necessary to obtain for domestic consumption arguments to be used against the country whose mission was the subject of attack. And this, too, can serve as a lesson because whoever once uses any method prohibited under international law against someone else, objectively encourages someone to use a similar method against him on another occasion.

The internal denouncement of the Iranian revolution perhaps will not be known in the new year but will probably depend among other things also on the American-Iranian [passage indistinct].

AMBASSADOR DIZDAREVIC RECEIVED BY IRAN'S BANI SADR

LD292244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--Dr Abolhasan Bani Sadr, minister of finance and economic affairs, today received Faik Dizdarevic, SFRY ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Minister Bani Sadr and Ambassador Dizdarevic discussed economic cooperation between the two countries. Bani Sadr and Dizdarevic also talked about the latest trends in the Middle East.

TITO RECEIVES PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT CARTER

LD291851 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has received a personal message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter in connection with the latest events in international relations.

DJURANOVIC MEETS SOVIET AMBASSADOR AT LATTER'S REQUEST

LD281452 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1323 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 28 (TANJUG)--Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today received Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov at his request.

TITO SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO FIDEL CASTRO

LD301753 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

On behalf of the nations of Yugoslavia and in my own name it gives me pleasure to send you and the friendly Cuban people sincere greetings on the occasion of the national holiday of Cuba. I express best wishes for your personal happiness and good health, new successes in the socialist construction of your country and for its happy future.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express my firm conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two friendly and nonalined countries will continue to strengthen in the interests of our peoples and contribute to the unity of the nonalined countries in the consistent realization of the policy of nonalinement and its increasing role in the preservation of peace, the construction of more just political and economic relations and the realization of general progress in the world.

KOSOVO EDUCATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ALBANIA

AU281520 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Pristina--Dr Imer Jaka, secretary of the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Education, Science and Culture and member of the Kosovo Executive Council, accompanied by his associates Vojislav Okiljevic, provincial undersecretary for education, science and culture, and Sabit Jakupi, secretary of the self-managing interest community for culture of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, left yesterday on a visit of several days to Albania, at the invitation of Teta Cami, minister of education and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. It is expected that the delegation will have talks on cooperation between the Socialist autonomous Province of Kosovo and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the field of education, culture and physical training, as well as on the possibilities of expanding, deepening and promoting cooperation in those fields.

TITO, DJURANOVIC DISCUSS ECONOMIC POLICY

LD251710 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Karadjordjevo--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, today received Veselin Djuranovic, the president of the Federal Executive Council, who briefed him on the current questions of our economic policy and of the measures being undertaken in order to overcome the difficulties and problems of the economy more rapidly.

Veselin Djuranovic especially pointed out some questions in connection with our balance of payments, the federal budget for next year, economic and noneconomic investments, reduction of all forms of expenditure, prices, and imports and exports.

President Tito expressed his conviction that favorable political conditions have been established for a decisive move in the direction of economic stabilization in view of the fact that all responsible factors, at all levels, are agreed that this is the only possible way for the further development and progress of our community and of the preservation of its reputation in the world. The president of the republic added that it was indispensable that this view should be held by all sectors and by all our working people.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL URGES REEXAMINATION OF PRICE HIKE PLANS

LD281436 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1140 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 28 (TANJUG)--The Federal Executive Council assessed that the decisions on higher prices, approved in the republics, provinces and communes in the last two months, should be re-examined or their implementation postponed. The Yugoslav Government also considers that the prices of products and services in the country must not be raised early next year, until the agreement is reached on the implementation of the next year's prices policy.

At its session yesterday, the government warned that republics and provinces and certain communes are preparing to raise prices above 20 percent in many cases and in some even above 40 percent.

In Belgrade, at present the prices of meat went up by 16 to 24 percent, electric power went up by 19 percent, while some other increases are indicated. A similar situation prevails in other cities and regions of the country, despite continual efforts started as far back as August to curb the prices. Despite sound reasons for higher prices in certain sectors, the Federal Executive Council expressed concern over preparations aimed at boosting prices [words indistinct] larger scale while the entire Yugoslav society is investing efforts to achieve economic stablization.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE BEGINS TALKS ON FOREIGN TRADE

LD231945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today's coordination of the draft resolution for next ; at the Committee for Economic Relations With Other Countries of the SFRY Assembl Chamber of the Republics and Provinces was marked by the delegates' efforts to find joint solutions at the session rather than, as was stated, "passing the buck" from the committee to the Federal Executive Council. Bearing in mind the discrepancy existing between the Federal Executive Council's proposals and the plans and wishes of the republics and provinces on issues referring to the economic relations with other countries, the attitudes were being coordinated at today's session with some difficulty. The delegates do back the general orientations, the ultimate aim of which is the stabilization of the economy, but when it comes to concrete debate, difficulties arise.

With reference to exports, the delegates did not dispute today either the need to increase them, but they again insisted on conditions and economic instruments, which would guarantee the realization of the proposed plans being insured. Should this not be the case, the view of the majority of the delegates is that such a rate of increase [as received] is unrealistic and that it will not be implemented.

Ante Zmijarevic, representative of the Federal Executive Council, reminded the delegates that the balance of payments deficit represented a restrictive factor in planning and that no magic formula could be found by which this deficit could be shifted onto somebody or something else. The only alternative is to increase exports--that is, an aggressive policy by which we should try to get out of the situation by ourselves, a situation in which we found ourselves because of negative trends in the sphere of economic relations with other countries.

The delegates coordinated some individual formulations of the draft resolution while others were put aside or reserved for a debate following additional consultations with the delegations and the additional views and attitudes of the Federal Executive Council. Next, the committee went over the coordination of the draft decision on Yugoslavia's joint foreign exchange policy in 1980.

MONTENEGRO ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ECONOMIC RESOLUTION

LD290338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--All three chambers of the ontenegro Assembly met today and adopted the resolution on economic policy in the republic for 1980, as well as several other documents relating to planned tasks. The main orientations of Montenegro next year are to be toward realization of the economic stabilization policy, the further development of self-management relations and an increase in exports. A priority task is also to redevelop the areas affected by the April earthquake. Agreement on a prices policy is planned and prices should not be raised until the document is adopted.

VOJVODINA TO INCREASE ELECTRICITY PRICE 18.7 PERCENT

LD290039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] Novi Sad--Vilmos Molnar, chairman of the Business Committee of the Elektrovojvodina composite organization of associated labor, stated at a press conference this evening that as of 30 December the price of electricity for all consumers in Vojvodina will be increased by 18.7 percent. He stressed that this increase is due to the increase in electricity prices at the sources of electricity in Serbia which supply Vojvodina.

Vilmos Molnar stressed that with this price increase for electricity the necessary funds for new sources of power will not be ensured because this can not be done by prices. In this respect, Vojvodina is in the most delicate position because it has no own sources of electric power. Vojvodina is taking significant steps to ensure power in Serbia and in Kosovo as well as in Vojvodina, and for this purpose it will spend over 3.5 billion dinars in 1980 alone. In addition to the construction of the combined thermal power and hearing plant in Novi Sad, which is in progress, and other such projects in Pancevo and Zrenjanin, Vojvodina is discussing the possibility of building a thermal power plant in Kovin and a nuclear power plant.

Molnar also drew the attention to the fact that power consumption in Vojvodina will increase by 800,000,000 kwh next year. The increase in the consumption of electric power in households--in which Vojvodina occupies second place in Yugoslavia--will exceed 180,000,000 kwh. This points to the complex situation and all power consumers are therefore asked to save as much energy as possible.

TITO CONGRATULATES WORKERS ON COMPLETION OF OIL PIPELINE

LD221534 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Karadjordjevo--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following letter to the builders of the Yugoslav oil pipeline:

Being unable to accept your invitation and attend in person the opening of the Yugoslav oil pipeline, I am sending sincere greetings to its builders on the occasion of this great work victory. The Yugoslav oil pipeline represents one of the most major economic projects which we have constructed in the past few years and is a good example of our achievements and construction capabilities. It is the result of creative cooperation between many of our design, contracting and production work organizations in the republics and provinces, which is also one of the notable expressions of our unity. Its construction is at the same time a demonstration and confirmation of our developed and comprehensive international economic cooperation.

The Yugoslav oil pipeline is of great significance for our future development and is also of broader significance. With its completion, some of the essential conditions have been created for the more rapid development of energy, the basic chemical industry, agriculture and other branches which are of vital importance for our further progress. Its significance also consists in the fact that it links a large number of Mediterranean and other oil-exporting countries with our country and with other countries in central Europe. I am sure that the successful cooperation between the participants in the pipeline's construction will also continue during its use, by means of which its significance will become even more manifest.

Finally, I wish all the builders and all the participants in the celebrations organized on the occasion of the opening of the Yugoslav oil pipeline much success in their continued work.

LCY PRESIDIUM PREPARES FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU281518 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 25 December, TANJUG--A session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Stevan Doronjski.

As part of the preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee, the presidium--at the proposal of the Commission for Conclusions of the LCY Central Committee--discussed proposed conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on further ideo-political and organizational building of the League of Communists to realize its leading role at the present stage of the development of society and on the place and tasks of the communal organizations of the League of Communists in the political system of socialist self-management.

The presidium also discussed questions which the Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium may embrace in their work programs for the coming period.

The session also discussed certain topical problems of education of Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed and residing abroad.

LCY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD241538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Some international aspects of cooperation between the LCY and progressive parties and movements in Latin America were discussed at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for International Cooperation. The session was presided over by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the commission.

At the meeting it was noted that cooperation hitherto between the LCY and progressive parties and movements in Latin America has produced positive results and contributed to greater mutual acquaintance, which has influenced the promotion of this cooperation. The commission noted the need to continue to make efforts, both on the part of the LCY and on that of other sociopolitical organizations, to continue to promote cooperation with these parties and movements in Latin America, for which favorable conditions and willingness on both sides exist.